

7

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SOURCE Rabotnichesko Delo.DECREE REORGANIZATION OF BULGARIA'S GEORGI DIMITROV COAL MINE

Council of Ministers;  
 Central Committee, Bulgarian Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Council of Ministers are directing special attention to the establishment of new coal sources and the expansion and improvement of operations in the Georgi Dimitrov Mine in Dimitrovo. The latter is still the most important coal source in the country; its 1950 output has exceeded the 1939 volume by 2½ times, productivity during this period doubled, and the mechanization of hauling operations reached 90 percent. The living conditions of the workers also have improved considerably.

However, some shortcomings have also been apparent in the Georgi Dimitrov Mine, especially the following:

1. The geological surveys to determine industrial coal reserves have been conducted in an unsatisfactory manner. The central section of the Marshal Tolbukhin Shaft was laid out after only three or four soundings and without any proper data. As a result, the central section of this shaft cannot be further developed for more than a year, because of complicated tectonic conditions not indicated by the preliminary surveys. Similar situations have developed in other shafts surveyed prior to the arrival of Soviet specialists.

2. Progressive work methods have not been followed adequately. According to the experience of Soviet miners, coal faces must reach a length of 100-300 meters, whereas in the Georgi Dimitrov Mine they measure only 50 meters. This shortcoming impedes the use of mechanical equipment and disturbs the proper distribution of manpower and supervisory personnel. The cyclic method, which assures rhythmical work and increases productivity, has so far been introduced only superficially. Furthermore, the engineering personnel is not conducting a consistent analysis of the deviations from established cycles, and is not providing appropriate measures to eliminate elements disrupting the cycle of operations.

- 1 -

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50X1-HUM

3. The machines and instruments are not used efficiently and adequately. Only 60 percent of the machinery in the Georgi Dimitrov Mine is being put to actual use. Breakdowns are frequent. The new dredge provided in 1950 for the 7 Septemvri Shaft worked only one month and broke down because of the carelessness of workers and engineers.

4. Safety measures are not observed. Workers frequently light their cigarettes in shafts threatened by explosive gases. Most of the existing safety measures are obsolete and not adapted to present requirements.

5. Ventilation is inadequate.

6. The management is not providing efficient leadership; it is minimizing the personal responsibilities of supervisors, and is not protecting government property strictly enough.

7. The administrative and technical personnel are not assigning accountability for the underfulfillment of production plans and failure to observe mine regulations on the responsible shaft supervisors.

8. The okoliya and mine committees are not directing the party organizations to strengthen political work, and have failed to coordinate political and working activities.

9. The party and the political program have failed to achieve their main objective: the establishment of a permanent personnel staff. The 5 May 1950 decree of the Council of Ministers on personnel has not been carried out, and no system for the establishment of a permanent and well-qualified staff has been developed.

10. The okoliya and mine committees are disregarding the fact that many workers have come to the mine only recently and have not acquired necessary experience and qualifications. The party organizations should therefore pay special attention to the political and professional training of these young miners. Heretofore, their contact with these groups, mainly with the underground workers, has been very loose.

11. The Communists have not been distributed evenly throughout the mine, and most of them are working in the above-ground departments. As a result, Communist influence in the underground sections has been too weak.

12. Adequate attention has not been paid to the living conditions of the workers. The economic organizations of the municipal people's soviet and the trade union, which are responsible for this field, have not been properly controlled.

13. The trade unions and the trade-union organizations fail to conduct strict daily checks of plan fulfillment, and fail to introduce new work methods and competitive work.

To eliminate all the above-mentioned shortcomings, the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party have issued the following decree:

Measures to Assure Fulfillment of the Production Plan and Preliminary Survey Work

1. The administration of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine is required to carry out the following measures:

a. To increase coal production in the fourth quarter of 1950 by 10 percent over the actual plan fulfillment in the third quarter, and to increase plan fulfillment in 1951 by 20 percent in relation to the expected fulfillment in 1950.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

b. To open 15,000 linear meters of development galleries in the fourth quarter of 1950, and 50,000 linear meters in 1951, to provide for the extraction of 2,500,000 tons of coal.

c. To excavate 330,000 cubic meters of rock from the 7 Septemvri Shaft in the fourth quarter of 1950, to prepare for the extraction of 400,000 tons of coal, and to excavate an additional 1,200,000 cubic meters in 1951 to assure the volume of coal stipulated in the technical chart.

d. To excavate 120,000 cubic meters of rock from the Republika Shaft in the fourth quarter of 1950, and an additional 500,000 cubic meters in 1951 to provide for the extraction of 500,000 tons of coal yearly.

e. In the second quarter of 1951, the Dimitur Blagoev Shaft must exceed its plan fulfillment for the fourth quarter of 1950 by 200 percent.

f. In the second quarter of 1951, the Marshal Tolbukhin Shaft must exceed its plan fulfillment for the fourth quarter of 1950 by 167 percent.

2. The administration of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine is required to set up a geological and surveying department, which will procure an accurate estimate of industrial coal reserves and will work under the close supervision of the Board of Geological and Mine Surveys. The operations of the department will be conducted according to Soviet methodology. A newly established drafting office will develop plans for laying new sections in the existing shafts and opening new ones.

3. The administration of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine is required to submit within one month a technical project, broken into quarterly periods, for geological and sounding surveys of the Marshal Tolbukhin and Dimitur Blagoev shafts. After review by the Board of Geological and Mine Surveys, the project will be submitted to the Ministry of Industry for approval.

4. The Ministry of Industry and the Central Board of Geological and Mine Surveys are required to establish before the end of the fourth quarter of 1950, the exact quantities of coal reserves in the Georgi Dimitrov Mine, according to the A, B, and S categories.

5. The Central Board of Geological and Mine Surveys will adopt a system of computing annually the reserves of the entire Georgi Dimitrov Mine. These computations must be concluded by the end of the first quarter of each year.

#### Measures for Improvement and Introduction of New Mechanization Methods

1. The Ministry of Industry is required to provide before the end of March 1951 a plan for the mechanization of coal digging, loading, and hauling, establishing 50-percent mechanization of digging and loading and 100-percent mechanization of hauling before the end of 1953.

2. The Ministry of Industry is required:

a. To produce a 300-meter canvas conveyer belt for the Dimitur Blagoev Shaft, and a mechanism for 100-meter rubber conveyer belts with a capacity of 100 tons per hour. Two of the latter will be installed at the Georgi Dimitrov Shaft, one at the Temelko Nenkov Shaft, and three at the 7 Septemvri Shaft.

b. To arrange before the end of the first quarter of 1951 for the production of 100-meter conveyers with a double-chain drive and a capacity of 60 tons per hour, based on the model imported from the USSR.

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

c. To arrange for putting a coal combine of the Donbass type and a coal-loading machine into production before the end of the second quarter of 1951.

3. The administration of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine, during 1951, is required to begin the operation of 21 conveyers with rubber belts 100 meters long and with a capacity of 100 tons per hour, to be apportioned as follows: 2 at the Marshal Tolbukhin Shaft, 5 at the Dimitur Blagoev Shaft, 3 at the Temelko Nenkov Shaft, 6 at the Georgi Dimitrov Shaft, 2 at the Beli Bryag Shaft, and 3 at the 7 Septemvri Shaft.

4. The administration of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine is required to furnish workers in dangerous shafts with miner's head lamps and the necessary spare parts, before 1 December 1950.

5. The Ministry of Industry is required to establish before 1 December 1950, a plan for 24-hour loading operations, including holidays.

6. The Ministry of Transportation is required to establish a plan for extending the existing railroad lines 2 kilometers to the grading plants, at the expense of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine.

7. Before mid-1951, the Ministry of Industry must investigate the possibilities for constructing bunkers at every shaft and grading plant of a size corresponding to 24-hour production schedules.

8. A second railroad track from Dimitrovo Station to the Tolbukhin Shaft will be constructed before the end of 1951. The Ministry of Transportation will supervise the work and the Ministry of Industry will furnish the manpower and material. The 1951 national plan will provide for import of the rails and will furnish the necessary funds for construction of the line.

#### Introduction of Progressive Work Methods

1. The Ministry of Industry is required to take strong measures for eliminating obsolete work methods and introducing progressive methods such as the multistope system, the cyclical work method, and the complex layout diagram.

2. All mine supervisors, chief engineers, technicians, and section and shift supervisors are required:

a. To wage an unflagging struggle against conservative methods and to introduce progressive ones, to establish new norms for the utilization of machinery and manpower, and to change fundamentally their attitude toward the working class. The Stalin Plant in Dimitrovo is required to build hauling equipment and other machinery, and engines corresponding to the capacity of the machines, as well as to produce new types of machines.

b. To study carefully the suggestions advanced by the workers and to aid them in their endeavors to improve production methods and increase productivity.

c. To introduce the multistope system or the high-speed method before 1 January 1951.

d. To expand the application of the cycle work method and of work on wide faces; the cycles will be established every month and will indicate the cuts and tonnage for every face.

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

e. To establish monthly plans for the brigades working on wide faces, to be expressed by the number of cycles, cuts, and tons. The fulfillment of cycles must be submitted to a systematic analysis. The Ministry of Industry is required to establish, within 1½ months bonuses to be granted for exceeding the number of cycles, cuts, and tons set by the norm.

3. The complex layout will be introduced in every shaft and will serve as a basis for hourly production records.

4. The Ministry of Industry is required to establish before 1 December 1950, on an experimental basis in the Temelko Nenkov and Brigadir mines, a brigade work method and wages based on the complex (group) norm and computed per ton of coal produced. Before 15 March 1951, the ministry will submit to the Council of Ministers a project establishing work on these principles in every shaft.

5. The Vuglishta (Coal) State Mining Organization and the administration of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine are required to operate exclusively on the basis of measuring from 50 to 100 meters before the end of 1951.

6. The B seam must be opened for exploitation.

#### Measures to Improve Coal Quality

1. The Ministries of Industry, Transportation, and Electrification, and the Toplivo (Fuel) State Commercial Enterprise, which is under the Ministry of Internal Trade, are required to establish annually, before 1 November, the standards for the ash content and size of coal in every shaft, coal field, and sector of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine, and to determine the technical specifications before the end of the first quarter of 1951.

2. The administration of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine is required to complete the grading plant of the Marshal Tolbukhin Shaft before the end of 1950. The plant is to be provided with vibrating screens, and will have a capacity of 2,400 tons of coal daily.

3. The administration of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine is required to lengthen the canvas conveyor belts of the grading plant at the 7 Septemvri Shaft.

#### Measures to Improve Working Conditions and Safety

1. The Ministry of Industry is required to submit to the Council of Ministers before the end of 1950 a schedule of safety regulations, based on Soviet provisions in this field.

2. The administration of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine is required:

a. To establish for new workers 5-day instruction courses to acquaint them with safety measures and working conditions. After the conclusion of the course, every worker will be furnished with a certificate authorizing him to work in the mine.

b. To establish a special safety service at the central administration of the mine and in every shaft.

c. To expand and improve all ventilation installations before the end of 1950.

d. To assure systematic control of air conditions.

3. During 1951, the Stalin Machine-Building Plant in Dimitrovo is required to produce 100 electric motors designed to reduce the danger of explosions.

- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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Training of Subordinate Supervisory Personnel

1. To increase the productivity of mine workers, the administration of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine is required:

a. To open a permanent instruction course which would pass on the experience of outstanding workers to the rest of the crews and improve the qualifications of backward workers. The workers qualified to be instructors will be paid according to the Council of Ministers' decree 1738 of 19 June 1950.

b. To open a 6-month course for training supervisory personnel such as foremen, hauling supervisors, etc. The school will admit shock workers, efficiency experts, and others with the necessary educational background. The courses are free, and students will receive supplies, room and board, and clothing; however, food provided may not exceed the equivalent of 130 leva daily. Students will also receive 70 percent of the average monthly wage paid them for the preceding quarter.

c. To establish refresher courses for supervisory personnel.

d. To open a trade school for mine workers on 1 September 1951.

2. According to the decree of the Ministry of Industry, graduates of the School of Mining must work for 3 years in coal or ore mining.

3. Within 3 months, the Ministry of Industry will locate and return to mine work all graduates of the intermediate School of Mining, wherever they are working at present, except those engaged in national defense, or working underground for other agencies.

4. The Ministry of Justice is required to submit to the Council of Ministers within one month a draft bill penalizing individuals who fail to comply with the above provisions.

Improvement of Living Conditions

1. The administration of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine is required to complete, in the fourth quarter of 1950, all the dwellings under construction and provide an additional 16,700 cubic meters of dwelling space. The Ministry of Industry is required to provide the funds, within the planned limits for the year as well as the construction materials.

2. The Ministry of Roads and Construction is required to complete the following projects for occupancy before the end of 1950: 126 apartments in the Marshal Tolbukhin sector, 12 in the Krasno Selo sector, 92 in the Tsentra sector, or a total of 230 dwellings.

3. The Ministry of Communal Economy is required:

a. To establish before 1 March 1951 full urbanization plans for miners' settlements in various districts of Dimitrovo, based on a long-range plan.

b. To draft before 1 December 1950 a project for standard miners' homes, based on the approved system and suitable for production with standard construction members and insofar as possible, with materials on hand.

4. To assure permanent personnel for the Georgi Dimitrov Mine:

a. The People's Soviet of Dimitrovo and the administration of the mine will provide land free of charge to the workers and engineers directly engaged in open and underground pits, for the construction of suitable dwellings.

- 6 -

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50X1-HUM

b. The Bulgarian Investment Bank, through the intermediary of the mine administration, will extend loans to mine workers for the construction of dwellings based on standard plans. About 70 million leva will be released, for this purpose.

c. The State Planning Commission will make provision in the 1951 plan of the Ministry of Industry for the construction materials necessary for individual mine workers' dwellings and the completion of housing projects within the city and mine area, which will be rented at ceiling prices.

5. The Committee of Science, Art, and Culture is required to establish a motion-picture theater in Dimitrovo in 1951.

6. The Ministry of Forestry, the People's Soviet of Dimitrovo, and the administration of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine are required to provide for the afforestation of Dimitrovo by planting 40,000 trees annually, according to a 5-year plan starting in 1951.

7. The administration of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine is required to install shower baths for the workers of the Republika and Dimitur Blagoev Shafts in the first half of 1951.

8. The Ministries of Communal Welfare and of Electrification and Reclamation are required to study conditions for the installation of a water system in Dimitrovo and to submit the project to the Council of Ministers not later than 1 January 1951.

9. The Ministries of Health and of Industry, as well as the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, will survey conditions for the establishment of a preventorium with 100 beds and will submit the plans to the Council of Ministers on 1 December 1950.

10. The Ministry of Communal Welfare and the Municipal People's Soviet of Dimitrovo are required to establish commuter transportation service between the city and the shafts and other enterprises.

#### Reorganization of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine

1. As a measure to improve leadership and stabilize responsibilities, all the shafts of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine will be put on the cost-accounting system. The Ministry of Industry is required to submit to the Council of Ministers within one month a plan for the reorganization of the mine and shaft administration.

2. The administration of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine is required to draft a schedule of the rights and responsibilities of the engineering-technical personnel, regulations for the normalization of production losses in every shaft and sector, and regulations for the campaign against breakdowns. The regulations must be drafted before 31 January 1951 and submitted to the Minister of Industry for approval.

#### Enforcement of One-Man Management

The Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party consider the following measures to be of particular importance:

1. The strengthening of one-man management throughout the shafts. The director must be personally responsible for the administration and work of his shaft, and for the accurate and prompt fulfillment of his orders.

- 7 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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2. The production must be organized directly by the engineers, technicians, supervisors, and foremen, who must be fully authorized to direct the operations of their particular sector, fully responsible for the maintenance of technological discipline and for the proper fulfillment of every production assignment according to the established standards.

Improvement of Party and Political Work

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party requires all okoliya and mine party committees:

1. To offer daily assistance to the shaft supervisors. The secretaries of okoliya and mine committees, and those of party bureaus and primary organizations are required to check the activity of supervisors and also conduct daily checks of work organization in the shafts. Party leaders must visit the shafts frequently and have a good personal knowledge of the various individuals and their work, in order to determine which of them deserves commendation, reprimand, dismissal, assistance, etc. The essential task of party leadership must consist in a perfect knowledge of the workers and their attitude through close personal contact.

2. To emphasize party political work in the shafts directly engaged in the fulfillment of the state plans, throughout every sector, drift, and stope.

3. To improve political work among the miners. To establish within 15 days the number of Communists working in the Georgi Dimitrov Mine in order to increase the number of party members working underground.

4. To establish seminars for the secretaries of basic party organizations and groups for the study of problems connected with party organization and mass political work, and to compare experiences.

5. Communist meetings in basic party organizations must emphasize the problems of Marxist-Leninist education among Communists, of mass political work among the miners, the expansion of competitive work, the dissemination of shock workers' experiences, and the cultural and living conditions of the mine workers. The secretaries of basic organizations must regularly report the fulfillment and progress of the above requirements, and the decisions taken at previous party meetings.

6. To work consistently for the improvement of cultural and living conditions of the workers, to strengthen control over trade unions and over economic and local organizations which are also supposed to contribute to the improvement of living conditions. The party organization must inculcate on its workers a strong feeling of responsibility for the living conditions of miners and responsiveness to their needs and wishes.

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- 8 -

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